

Mem. 2: 121 & 626. 1980; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.36: 23. 1981; Badillo, Schnee, & Rojas, *Ernstia* 14: [Clave Fam. Pl. Sup. Venez., ed. 6] 213. 1983.

WURDACKIA FLABELLIFORMIS Mold.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: *Steyermark & Wurdack* 671 (Ld--photo of isotype, W--2168519--isotype, W--2407793--isotype).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *CORNUTIA*. VII

Harold N. Moldenke

The last previous in this series of notes on this genus was published in *Phytologia* 41: 123--130 (1978). For a detailed explanation of the herbarium acronyms used in this and all others in my continuing series of papers, see *Phytologia Memoirs* 2:463--469 (1980) and *Phytologia* 50: 268 (1982).

CORNUTIA Plum.

Additional synonymy: *Cornutia* Gaertn. f. ex Meisn., *Pl. Vasc. Gen.* 2: 199 in syn. 1840.

Additional & emended bibliography: Neck., *Elem. Bot.* 1: 352--353. 1790; Willd. in L., *Sp. Pl.*, ed. 4, 3 (2): 6. 1802; Gaertn. f. in Gaertn., *Fruct. Sem. Pl.* 3: 172--173, pl. 213. 1805; Poir. in Lam., *Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot.* 3: pl. 641 (1819) and 3: 56. 1823; Spreng. in L., *Syst. Beg.*, ed. 16, 1: 39. 1825; Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 1, 529 (1830) and ed. 2, 529. 1832; G. Don in Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 529. 1839; G. Don in Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 551. 1839; Reichenb., *Deutsch. Bot. [Repert. Herb. Nom.]* 108. 1841; Brongn., *Enum. Gen. Pl.*, ed. 1, 65. 1843; D. Dietr., *Syn. Pl.* 3: 612. 1843; Voigt, *Hort. Suburb. Calc.* 473. 1845; Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 80--81 & 125. 1845; Lindl., *Veget. Kingd.* 664. 1846; A. L. Juss. in Orbigny, *Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.* 13: 184 & 185. 1849; Brongn., *Enum. Gen. Pl.*, ed. 2, 120. 1850; Turcz., *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc.* 36 (2): 220 & 222--223. 1863; Seem., *Fl. Vit.* 186. 1866; Pfeiffer, *Nom. Bot.* 1 (1): 64 (1873), 1 (2): 876--877 & 1671 (1874), 2 (1): 24 (1874), and 2 (2): 1569, 1570, & 1593. 1874; Maxim., *Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* 31: 81. 1886; Durand, *Ind. Gen. Phan.* 321. 1888; Baill., *Hist. Pl.* 11: 86 & 111. 1891; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 4 (3a): 135--138, 142, & 169 (1895) and 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; Post & Kuntze, *Lexicon* 143 & 688. 1904; D. H. Scott in Solered., *Syst. Anat. Dicot.* [transl. Boodle & Fritsch] 2: 1021. 1908; Urb., *Symb. Antil.* 4: 537. 1911; E. D. Merr., *Interpret. Rumph. Herb. Amboin.* 450. 1917; J. C. Willis, *Dict. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 5, 179. 1925; Dop, *Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse* 57: 203. 1928; E. D.

Merr., Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., ser. 2, 24 (2): 334. 1935; Lemée, Dict. Descrip. Syn. Gen. Pl. Phan. 8b: 655. 1943; Savage, Cat. Linn. Herb. Lond. 107 & 222. 1945; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 16, 18, 20--24, 32, 54, 65, 77, & 84. 1948; Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 2: 1035--1037 & 1041, fig. 248 G. 1950; Lawrence, Taxon Vasc. Pl., imp. 1, 688 & 788. 1951; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 6, 179. 1951; Alain in Leon & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 280 & 313--314, fig. 135. 1957; Dalla Torre & Harms., Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 432 (1958) and imp. 3, 432. 1963; Lourteig, Taxon 15: 30. 1966; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 49 & 352. 1970; Lawrence, Taxon Vasc. Pl., imp. 2, 688 & 788. 1971; Mukhopadhyay, Pollen Morph. Verb. [thesis]. 1971; Serbanescu-Jitariu & Mitroiu, Act. Bot. Hort. Bucurest. 1972-73: 110, 111, 116, & 119, pl. 2, fig. 6. 1973; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franc. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Techn. 12 (2): 36 (1973) and 13: 66 & 328. 1976; L. H. & E. Z. Bailey, Hortus Third 1149. 1976; Barclay & Perdue, Cancer Treat. Rep. 60: 1111. 1976; Bodley, Lab. Anthropol. Wash. Univ. Rep. Invest. 55: 20. 1978; Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1391 & 1412. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 41: 123--130. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 41, 45, 47, & 51. 1978; Anon., Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew Lib. Curr. Awaren. 2: 28 & 39. 1979; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A. 33: 5, 91, & 165. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 22. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 41: 505. 1979; Rogerson, Becker, Long, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 106: 154. 1979; J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl. 2: 466. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 45: 40, 490, & 505 (1980) and 47: 143. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 5, 61, 62, 71, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80--83, 85, 89, 93, 95, 97, 100, 102, 103, 107, 115, 124, 126, 128, 130, 133, 140, 352, 395, 412, & 545--546. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 243 & 306. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 505 (1981) and 49: 456 & 507. 1981; Rouleau, Repert. Nom. Gen. Ind. Kew. 480. 1981; Baumgardt, How Identify Flow. Pl. Fam. 264. 1982; Liogier & Martorell, Fl. Puerto Rico 152 & 311. 1982; Mold., Phytologia 50: 240, 243, 259, & 505 (1982) and 52: 116--118, 120, & 230. 1982; Reis & Lipp, New Pl. Sources Drugs 251. 1982; Badillo, Schnee, & Rojas, Ernstia 14: [Clave Fam. Pl. Sup. Venez. ed. 6] 223. 1983; C. L. & A. A. Lundell, Wrightia 7: 119 & 159. 1983; Mold., Phytologia 52: 503 (1983) and 54: 229, 231, & 242. 1983; H. N. & A. L. Mold. in Dassan. & Fosb., Rev. Handb. Fl. Ceyl. 4: 300, 308, 329, & 335. 1983; Raj, Rev. Palaeobot. Palyn. 39: 355, 360, 370--371, 377, 381, 383, 384, 389, 406, 411, & 412, pl. 11, fig. 4 & 5. 1983; Mold., Phytologia 54: 504. 1984.

It is of interest to note that Reichenbach (1828) classified this genus in the *Lamiaceae*.

Barclay & Perdue (1976) report an unidentified member of this genus as being "promising" in cancer treatment.

The *Løjtnant* & *Molau* 13356 & 13451, distributed as representing *Cornutia*, actually are *Aegiphila integrifolia* (Jacq.) Jacq., while *Pooler*, *Guzman*, & *López* 1455 is *Priva lappulacea* (L.) Pers., and *Chavelas P.*, *Esparza*, & *Aceves* ES.2492 and *Pittier* & *Tonduz* 6819 are not verbenaceous.

CORNUTIA AUSTRALIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 41: 123. 1978; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.33*: 91. 1979; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 22. 1979; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 140 & 545. 1980.

CORNUTIA AUSTRALIS var. *OCCIDENTALIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 41: 123. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 22. 1979; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 128 & 545. 1980.

CORNUTIA COERULEA (Jacq.) Mold.

Additional & emended bibliography: G. Don in Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 551. 1839; Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 80. 1845; Mold., *Phytologia* 41: 123. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 93, 352, & 545. 1980.

CORNUTIA GRANDIFOLIA (Schlecht. & Cham.) Schau.

Additional synonymy: *Cornutia grandifolia* var. *grandifolia* (S. & C.) Schau. ex F. C. Seymour, *Phytol. Mem.* 1: 243. 1980.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 80. 1845; H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 77 & 84. 1948; Metcalfe & Chalk, *Anat. Dicot.* 2: 1036 & 1037, fig. 248 G. 1950; Mold., *Phytologia* 41: 123--127 & 130. 1978; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.33*: 5 & 165. 1979; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 61, 62, 71, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 352, 395, & 545. 1980; F. C. Seymour, *Phytol. Mem.* 1: 243. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 50: 240, 243, & 259 (1982) and 52: 116 & 118. 1982; Raj, *Rev. Palaeobot. Palyn.* 39: 355, 371, 383, 394, 406, 411, & 412, pl. 11, fig. 5. 1983.

Additional illustrations: Metcalfe & Chalk, *Anat. Dicot.* 2: 1036, fig. 248 G. 1950; Raj, *Rev. Palaeobot. Palyn.* 39: 411, pl. 11, fig. 5. 1983.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2--5 m. tall, a treelet, or even a small tree, 2--"30" m. tall, with tan pubescence, "all the inflorescence branches except the central peduncle violet", buds purple, flowers fragrant, anthers and stigmas purple, and fruit green, tinted purple, or lavender. They have found it growing along roadsides, in open fields, along small streams, in mountain rainforests, premontane and lower mountain wet forests, primary and gallery forests, disturbed forests and forest edges, in the secondgrowth of cloudforests on steep slopes, on rocky sunny hillsides and cliffs and disturbed evergreen hillsides, in grassy roadsides with *Polymnia maculata*, among the riparian vegetation of *Ficus*, *Inga*, *Lindenia*, etc. in limestone areas, frequent in acahual near rivers, "common along roadsides and on river floodplains among metamorphic rock", and "locally common in patches of evergreen forest on slopes", at 370--2000 m. altitude, in flower in January, April, and from June to September, in fruit in July, August, and November. Tomlin notes: "berry purple", but the fruit is a drupe; Castro refers to the plant as "herbaceous"; Grijalva & Araquistain mistaken describe the inflorescence as a raceme.

[to be continued]